

SCIENTISTS STAKE LIVES ON GAS TEST

Almost Asphyxiate Selves
to Study Treatment for
Vapor Poison.

LESSON IS VALUABLE

Physicians in Lethal Cham-
ber Diagnose Symptoms
From Fumes.

NEW METHODS DEDUCED

Mixture of Carbon Dioxide
and Oxygen Deemed Best
as Restorative.

To find the best method of saving the lives of persons who have been overcome by carbon monoxide, the most dangerous agent of common illuminating gas, several well known scientists and physicians recently have subjected themselves to partial asphyxiation in gas chambers.

Among those who offered themselves for experiments were Profs. Yandell Henderson and Howard W. Haggard of the laboratory of applied physiology of Yale University, and Dr. Royd R. Sayers of the United States Bureau of Mines. Drs. Haggard and Henderson twice spent thirty minutes in a chamber containing two-tenths of one per cent. of carbon monoxide.

Their most important conclusion, announced yesterday by the American Gas Association, which appointed the investigating commission in 1921, is that 5 per cent. of carbon dioxide should be mixed with the oxygen which commonly has been given to the gas victim to inhale. They also said that bleeding, which has been practiced by some physicians, is "probably injurious," and that transfusion of blood is "probably ineffective."

The report also says: "The observations made by the authors during this investigation indicate that a considerable number of cases of asphyxia recorded as accidental in the Borough of Manhattan, New York city, are really suicides. In the 313 deaths assigned to gas (in the published figures for 1920), suicides certainly contributed in reality a much larger proportion, and the accidental gasings were correspondingly fewer than these figures show."

"The average citizen of New York runs a much greater risk of losing his life in a street accident or by falling from a window than from asphyxia, and he may reduce the latter risk practically to zero by the exercise of a little care."

The men upon whom tests were made spent thirty or forty minutes in a gas-chamber of six cubic meters capacity. By that time the blood analysis indicated from 35 to 50 per cent. of saturation by the gas. "This in itself," the report says, "to render an untreated subject severely ill within an hour or two, with headaches, nausea, vomiting and vertigo. A few hours in such an atmosphere would kill."

In different tests oxygen alone and oxygen combined with carbon dioxide were employed. It was found the elimination of the gas from the blood by the breathing of oxygen alone was somewhat more rapid than when the subject breathed merely air, but that it was enormously accelerated when he breathed both oxygen and carbon dioxide.

Prof. Henderson spent thirty-two

minutes in the gas chamber. Emerging, he lay down and inhaled oxygen, plus 5 per cent. of carbon dioxide for twenty-five minutes. He experienced no discomfort during the inhalation, a slight headache afterward, and otherwise was well. The next day, when he tried oxygen alone, his breathing was subnormal during the inhalation period, his respiration distinctly irregular, as was the pulse for a time. The rest of the day he was "irritable and tired, but not distinctly unwell." Two years ago, after a similar test with oxygen alone, he was "distinctly unwell, with throbbing frontal headache for two hours."

Dr. Haggard, gassed and treated like Dr. Henderson, felt no after effects whatever when the restorative mixture was employed, but after the use of oxygen alone, the report says, "headache developed with increasing intensity all day, with dyspnea on exertion; rather miserable."

The investigators ascertained that carbon dioxide gas administered in small measured quantities, stimulates the involuntary nervous system which controls breathing and causes the patient to take long, deep breaths, even when the effects of the gas poison have gone far and the breathing is very faint.

"The principal treatments heretofore proposed for carbon monoxide poisoning are bleeding, transfusion, artificial respiration and oxygen inhalation," the report, which was written by Profs. Henderson and Haggard, with the collaboration of Dr. Stuart Scott, says. "There is no adequate theoretical reason for bleeding in this condition, but rather the contrary, for it is probably injurious by further depleting the oxygen transporting power of the blood. Transfusion of normal blood is probably quite ineffective, for in order to be beneficial it would need to be performed within one or at most two hours after termination of the gassing, and this is in most cases quite impracticable."

EPISCOPAL DIVORCE CANONS MORE RIGID

Continued from First Page.

Customs which some of you may be tempted to utter should lead to searchings of heart as to one's own influence—more than that to grave questionings of conscience for each of us as to the purpose and plan of our own life and the justice and decency of the industrial and social order which we have been building.

"We are confronted to-day with worldwide upheaval and embittered antagonism in social and industrial relations. This is, in part, the heritage of war; in part, it is the growing pain of democracy—that democracy which had its birth in brotherhood and now seeks to make brotherhood the actual law of community life and so embody Christian thought and feeling in political and industrial relationships.

"Difficulties innumerable are an accompaniment of such an effort. Such difficulties, however, open to the church a wide door of opportunity and leadership. In all industrial questions there is need, above all else, of frank recognition and sympathetic understanding. There are also certain primary and fundamental principles of economic and social justice for which the church must stand. In obedience to Christ's teaching, the church is bound to bear positive and corporate witness to the equal and infinite value of every human personality. To this end we would emphasize the duty which is laid upon all Christians, of placing human values first in the conduct of business. The end of business is not primarily profit but human welfare and the common good."

The rubric that forbade the use of

the burial service over a suicide was stricken out by the convention, thus declaring the softening of the attitude of the church toward suicide.

Although a resolution was brought in asking for the use of unfermented grape juice in the communion, this was put over for future consideration. A resolution was adopted, however, that specifically called for the use of both bread and wine—a rebuke to the faction that has favored the abandonment of wine in the communion.

All measures tending to give women wider spheres in the church were defeated or referred to the next convention. The principal measures were resolutions giving women seats in the House of Deputies and a measure to allow the licensing of women as lay readers.

Resolutions against mob violence and against patriotic organizations which encourage mob methods and take the law into their own hands were adopted, putting the church on record against all secret societies which capitalize class or race hatred.

Raffles or gambling in any form at church benefits was condemned. Obedience to the Constitution, especially in observance of the prohibition law, was urged upon the members of the church.

The principal of spiritual healing was endorsed and a commission ordered to report fully at the next session. The last official act of the house was to reconfirm and sympathize with the church flag adopted by the bishops. Considerable objection to the insignia was aroused when the bishops had it under consideration. It will come up again for consideration at the next convention.

LOCKWOOD WANTS \$5,000 FEE.

State Senator Charles C. Lockwood applied in Surrogate Court yesterday for a fee of \$5,000 for himself and William H. Sullivan, another lawyer, for services to the estate of Charles S.

Halsted. Senator Lockwood said he had acted for the residuary legatee and Sullivan for Mr. Halsted's widow.

ASKS \$375,000 FOR BURNS.
A damage suit for \$375,000 was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court of Jersey

City against the Gulf Refining Company by Raffaele Sarno and his 14-year-old son, of 253 Railroad avenue, Jersey City. It is charged in the complaint that flames from a gasoline tank of the defendant burned the boy about the face, head and hands, making him helpless.

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The Coat

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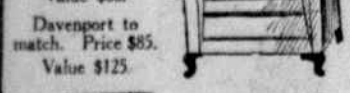
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